busy in carrying slaves there, the subject is one of miner importance. It sinks into insignificance when compared with the Administration of Frank-

lin Pierce When Mr. Van Buren commenced the practice of law, many years ago he arowed himself prepared to "do emplody's dirty work." The doing of "dirty work " has been his chief employment from that time to the present. When he wrote to a friend, asking if the generous, lion-hearted, patrietic William Leggett was "wicked or crazy," ho showed the cloven hoof of his character. Leggett of our present weak and contemptible administranobly struggled for Freedom; his great soul was tien; and the cause of their ability so to interfere wholly engaged for the yet happy republic; his anxieties were for her permanence, as the home of the enfranchised, the asylum of the persecuted, the eradle of future Washingtons, Franklius, Jeffersons, Clintons, Madisons, Hancacks, Adamses, Ircings, Bryants, Fultons, and Duanes; but John Van Buren was doing "anybody's cirty work." earning the wages of America's vulgar aristocracy, sho prove their title to power by the color of their skin, and their good faith by repealing the Missouri elligation after profiting by it, in order that republics yet unborn may buy, and sell, and torture men. women, and children, whose pagan ancestors our Christian whites kidnapped from a remote quarter

Mr. John Van Buren pretends to be for prevent. ing the spread of the accursed iestitution which despots in Europe point to significantly when America is cited as an exemplar-but is he not at this very moment traveling and lecturing in favor of the domestic slave-trade, and of Pierce, Marcy, Cashing & Co .- men who now use their power to trample upon the cardinal principle of the Declaration of July 4, 1776 ! Did not John Van Buren inderse Pierce's policy in the State convention Did he not oppose the restoration of that barrier te aristocratic aggression North, the Missouri Prohibition ! Is he not doing "the dirty work" of the slaveholding aristocrat, by opposing the union of honest Whigs and faithful Democratic Republicans, who are atriving to avoid a future cause of erime and bloodshed, by uniting as a great national party to maintain the glorious rights bequeathed to them by their Revolutionary forefathers?

This same John Van Buren has the assurance to enter St. Lawrence county to laud ironically the memory of Silas Wright, that he may thereby damage that departed statesman's friend, the everhithful and consistent Preston King! He tramps through the State, denouncing the union of the people for holy objects, that he may win the favor of a crafty band of Southern President-makers, Will the honest Democracy-the men who acted with bim in 1847 and 1848-be influenced by his present effort? He was dishonest then, or he is anworthy of confidence now. Let his course be carefully scrutinized. Why was he so anxious to stay the aggressions of Slavery in 1817, and so indifferent to the matter now ! The Hunker branch of the Democratic party was never more hostile to Freedom than are the Seymour and Cochrane folts. Then, why does he support the latter? How does he reconcile his present course with his past ?

THE HOLY ALLIANCE AND AMERICA.

The Administration organs are exceedingly indignant at the recent effective interference of the Allies in the affairs of St. Domingo, and are now preparing their readers for a new edition of the Monroe doctrine of non interference, to be pub. fished by that very small successor of its author who now unhappily occupies the presidential chair. This is, as they tell us, but a small specimen of what we may expect when Russia shall have been beaten down, and when the Allies shall have been relieved from all apprehension in that quarter und therefore they profess to pray for Russian success; and yet, so far as we can see, they themselves are the people most active in supplying both France and England with the means of carrying on the war. Professing hostility to those powers, they are secretly their best friends, and professing friendship to Russia, they are secretly her most efficient enemies.

What is it that now gives to the Allies the power to carry on the war! Is not that power due to the vast supplies of gold that we are sending them, to the almost entire destruction of credit among our own people? In the last four months the drain on the Banks of France and England has been so great that, notwithstanding the million per week that we have sent them, their stock of bullion has diminished fifty millions of dollars-Suppose we had not sent that million per week, but had retained it at home, giving activity to our trade, and life to our own industry, is it not clear that the diminution would have been near seventy instead of fifty millions ! And if such diminution had taken place, would it not have produced such effect in both countries as greatly to have crippled them in their means of carrying on the war ? But hr our supplies one of two things must have hppened-either the expenditures of the allied swerements must have greatly diminished, or beir backs would have been compelled to stop hyment: for even as it is, there is at this moment he strongest reason for believing that irredeemahe paper money will soon become the only mecum of circulation in both those countries.

Why does all this gold go? Why, when our railand companies are anxious to obtain money at en or twelve per cent, and our merchants are mying as much on the best paper, why does it go b Europe, where money is only at four or five per tent? Recause the Administration insists that we shall go to England for iron when we could seedily have it far more cheaply under a steady ntem that would enable us to develop the vast Praith of the valley of the Adirondack; of the peat iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania, Maryand Virginia: of the iron mountain of Misweri, and of the wonderfully rich iron-ore lands of lake Superior-wealth whose development would aid in ten years more to the strength of the coun. ty and the prosperity of its people than the take with England and France will do in a centay. Because the Administration insists that the way to have cheap cloth is to close the cottonmills of the South and send the cotton to Manthester, accompanied by the food of the people that re to spin and weave it, and then bring it back again, receiving one pound of cloth in return for four or five pounds of cotton, all the remainder being esten up by charges for transportation. Because the Administration insists that the way to have theap lead is to close the mines of Illinois and Mis souri and send abroad to get that of England and of Spain, paying six dollars for that which was supplied by our own mines at three. Because the Administration insists that the way to produce prosperity among our people is to close the mills, mines and furnaces of the country, and to drive the people who had wrought in them to the West. there to employ themselves in making farms that will at a future time produce food, but which at this present absorb labor that should be employed

regardless of the means-when slaveholders are | in producing the commodities for which we are compelled to give gold.

It is because of these things that the gold flows from us so steadi'v that we have ceased to derive any advantage from the possession of the mines of California; and because of the export of that gold that the new Holy Alliance is enabled to continue the war. When they shall have succeeded in so for crippling Russia as to cease to feel any appre hensions on her account, they will then be ready to look after matters in this hemisphere, and that in defiance of all the protestations and the threats will be found in the policy of the men who, while professing the sincerest hatred of England, are always ready to receive the bribes of England -of such men as rode into power by help of the cry of "I'lk Dallas, and the tariff of '42," and then used the power thus acquired to strike down the tariff of 1842. Had that tariff been continued to the present time, we should now be consuming twice the quantity of iron and twice the quantity of cloth that we now do consume, without the ne cessity of exporting either bonds or gold. And had our gold not some, Sevastopol would not have fallen, nor would there be now any danger of European interference in the affairs of the Western continent.

PENASYLVANIA.

When the first returns of the Pennsylvania Elec. tion were coming in, it was telegraphed all over the Union that the Nebraska Democracy had carried the State by Thirty Thousand majority. We have now the full official neturns, with the exception of the iew scores or hundreds of votes cas here and there for Williamson, Martin, or Cleaver -all apti-Nebra-ka-and it is made certain that

1. The plurality of Plumer, the Nebraska candidate for the only State office, over Nicholson, his leading opponent, is but 11,526.

2. He is in a decided minority of the entire poll of the State-the votes thrown away on Williamsor, Martin (K. N.) and Cleaver (Native) being more than sufficient to have elected Nicholson (Fusion). When all the Scattering are returned, we think Plumer will have at least 2,500 less than a majority of the whole.

3. The vote for Plumer is 5,687 less than the vote for Bigler last year, when he was beaten 37,007 votes by Gov. Pollock. More than Forty Thousand who voted last year have not seen fit to do so this Fall. be cause of the hopeless destruction of the Opposition.

4. The Opposition have lost the Legislature through the result in four or five great counties -Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Allegheny-where the Know-Nothings insisted on running tickets on their own prescriptive Pla form, and the Whigs and Republicans could not be in duced to vote those tickets. The Pittsburgh Gazette states that in that County alone, 1,500 Whigs voted the Democratic ticket expressly to overthrow the Know-Nothings. Adams, Delaware, Schuylkill, Washington, and other Counties. in addition to those already mentioned, were thus

5. In the eminently Republican Counties, on the other hand, including nearly all those on the North line of the State, the result is uniformly favorable We will compare the vote in those Counties even with that of last year, when Pollock, by the help

of the Know-Nothin	gs, ba	d 37,000	majorit	y.
	1855			
Cos.	Dem.	Opposition	Bigler.	
Monroe	.1327	531	1917	625
Pike				
Wayne	.1594	1420	1877	1408
Bracford	.2476	4173	2369	4811
Surquebanne	1579	2564	2126	2819
Tioga	.1381	1723	1489	2448
Potter	- 436	634	6:6	748
McKeap	. 265	455	502	405
Warren	. 717	1090	1118	1400
E.ie	.1698	2599	2526	3637
Crawford	.2015	2882	2667	3696
Mercer	.1635	2443	2550	3034
Venango		1468	1466	1679
	-	-	-	-
Total 12 N Cos	16 624	21.982	21,283	26,710

Opposi ion majority, 5 318. Pollock's do., 5,427 Here, it will be seen, is scarcely an appreciable falling off from last year, when Pollock carried the State by 37,000. When the scattering votes are all returned and counted, it will be seen that the Opposition has even exceeded the combined Whig and K. N. vote for Pollock last year. These counties have elected more anti-Nebraska egislators this year than they did last year. But in those parts of the State where the leading Opposition idea was not Republicanism but something very different, the result was most disastrous. Shall not experience teach?

PENNSYLVANIA - The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes the complete official returns of the recent election in Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner, which foot up as follows:

Plumer, Dem 161 281 Nicholson, Fusion . 149,742 Williamson, Rep. 7 224 Martin, K. N. 678 Cleaver, Native 4,056 Henderson, Whig. 2,233 Plumer over Nicholson, 11,536; all others over Plumer, 2,715.

All the candidates except Plumer and Nicholson were withdrawn by their friends a few days previous

MINNESOTA.-The vote for Delegate in all but three r four thinly peopled Counties had been received at St Paul on the 17th inst, but the reports from five Counties give majorities only. The aggregates were:

dicating a populat on in the Territory of 50,000 to ,000. Rice will have about 1 000 more han Marshall, and 1,000 less than Marshail and Olmsted to-

The Legislature stands-Senate, Dem. (both kinds) Republican 5. House, Republicans 11; Democrats (both kinds) 22: K. N s 2.

THE EPLING PASSION .- Among the delegates to the State convention at Constitution hall, says The Couer and Enquirer, we observed one who, we personally know, is now and for months has been a resident Misseuri Kansas having been provided for, it seems that New-York is now to be attended to. Well, he was in good company.

The Hon. Samuel A. Foot, late Judge of the court At peals, has accepted a Republican nomination for Assembly in the Eastern District of Opeario County an able and forcible letter. Judge Foot resided tid ately in our City.

ONTONADON is proposed by "A Lover of Propriety" as the name of the new State to be formed in due sas son on the south shore of Lake Superior.

The Christian Spiritualist contains a leading artiaddressed by "the Society for the diffusion of spirit and knowledge, to all Christian spiritualists and tran progression is's." not only disc aiming in the most positive manner at needien with the decrines of individual sovereignty and free. se tought by Mr. S. P. Andrews and his associates but de surching those dictrines and setting farth various reasons why sy are false and permitiese. The Opinional Telegraph, the organ of another division of "agiriralists," takes similar

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE AFRICA AT BOSTON.

Bostos Thursday, Oct 25 1855. The Cunsid steamship Africa, Cap'. Harrison, a wed here about 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to morrow-due to New York at 5 P.M.

The following is the latest news per Africa:

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON - The Daily News says: "We believe the e is no doubt that Gen. Simp son has resigned his command in the Crimes, and has recommended Gen. Eyre as his successor. The Government, however, has declined to accept Gen.

Simpson's resignation." Paris, Friday evening .- The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived here at 4 e'clock, and were received

Friday's Constitutionnel, speaking probably on good authority, says that according to a letter from Kaniceb, dured September 9, it was expected that in two days' time the floating batteries, each carrying thirty-six guns, would open a fire against the north

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The Daily News, in its city article says: most serious change exhibited in the Bank of England returns is the decrease of no less than six bun-

bundled and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and seventeen pounds in the macree." There is no a er news from Odessa than that em-

dred and fifty-nue thousand six hundred and forty-'seven pounds in the coin and bultion, and of seven

braced in the Halifax dispatch. The Davy News soys: " The salvar ce of the Allies on Perekap caused a fur her rise of one-quarter per cent in Consols, making the total advance of the day no less than seven-eighths per cent compared with prices quoted on Thursday, prior to the decision of the Bank board being made known. The latest quotation of this (Friday) afternoon hows a rice of one and a half per cent. A favorable teature upon which stress is lait is the apparent co-sation of the drain of gold. Diminished anxiety was also expressed as regards the results to be exhibited ie this evening's bank returns. At the same time it would appear that real relief would be best derived from in-mediate supplies from Australia. Such arrivals would be peculiarly opportune at the present monent, as an excel-at test would be afforded for ascertaining if the but ion drain bad really subsided. The discount market shows no change of importance. Money continues in good demand and the supply is feir. In the stock exchange money commanded four to four and a half per cent in stock and exchequer

The Bank of Esgland returns, Oct. 6, state the amount of notes in circulation at twenty millions two hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and fif y five pounds, being an incre-se of one hundred and twenty n ne thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds; and the stock of bullion in both departa eats twelve militon three hundred and ninety nine thous and two hundred and eighty one pounds, showing a decresse of four bundred and forty nine thousand six hundred and forty-seven pounds when compared with the previous return.

and the Artel on the 7th inst. VIOLATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG BY

The steemship Arago strived at Havre on the 6th,

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AT CAMPEACHY. New-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

The brig J. S. Bethings from New-Orleans was quarentized for seven days on her arrival at Camprachy, under the prevense that ch lers prevailed here. On the night of the 3d inst., during the existence of the quarantine, Cot. Zeilna, a passenger on the brig, was removed by force of arms from the vessel by the orders of Gen Ulles, during the absence of the captain, conveyed on board the Mexican warsteamer Osjaca and taken to Sisal. Thence he made his way to Merida, where he was received wi h gres joy by the populace. This extraordinary conduct of the Mexicans demands an explanation.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW.

PHTSURGH, Thursday, Out 25, 1855.

Wm B n e , onvicted yesterday of a violation of the inner late, apreared in court to-day and give ball until the metion for a new trial is decided. The court stated that all cases under the law will be strictly en ferred, without regard to persons.

In he case of James Shannon the jury to day rendered a verdict of Guilty.

LIQUOR DEALERS TICKET REPUDIATED. LIQUOR DEALERS TICKET REPUDIATED.

Almany Toursaw, Oct 25, 1855

The State Central committee of the opponents of
the prohibitory liquor law, appointed by the State con
vertice of the 19th of June, have issued an address
calling mean their friends and the Liquor dealers assocation throughout the State to vole for the whole
Democratic Sof-Shell ticket. They review the course activable alternative. They say the Liquor converse at Syracuse, un er Mr. Freech, bas failed to this the out tion at Syracuse, one or air, risect, one shaded to responded to and repudiate it. The address is signed by John Taylor of Arbany, Mat hew Vassau, Jr. of Rockester, Robert A Forsyth of Newburgh, James Melver of U ics, John W. Culbert of New York, Tromas G. Jerroid of Kings, Solomon Schen, of Buffalo, and seven others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Coursday, Oct. 25, 1855.
Cept. Hartston of the Arctic expedition, has been recret to Washington.
Senater Toucey of Connecticut is here as the guest the President.

the President Secretary Dobbin's health has much improved of

late.

The members of the Lutheran synod, in session in this city, yet erday visited the President, and various con plumentary speeches were exchanged.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS. St. Louis, Westnesday, Oct. 24 1855.

We have received dates from Fort La anie to the 19th nit. Capt. A. P. Howe of the Fourth Artillery, was on trial by court-mar int for disobedien so of orders at the battle of Bine Water. Col. Hoffman presided

over the court.

General Harmey arrived at Fort Laramie on the
17th of September. The Sioux Indians continued their
warlike proceedings, and has attached parties run off warlike proceedings, and has attached parties run off with Government and other berds, and committed depicted to the first and had seen that have a sages to Gen. Harney to come on, as they were ready and warded borres. Capt. Cady accompanied Gen. Harney in command of the sixth regiment, Col. Hoffman being nawed. The health of the officers generally was gord.

Ex Governor Reeder left Kansas City yesterday for Victions.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

The New-Orients mails of Wednesday, Thursday The New-Criears mains of Wednesday, Translay and Fricay of last week came to hand this morning. The papers contain full details of the recent fight between Texan rangers and Lipan Incians. The battle occurred on the Mexican since of the Rio Grante, and isseed three bours. Although beaven, the Indiana were not dispersed, and maintained a threat-ning attended to the Calledon was companied with his consequence. ture. Capt Callahan was encamped with his rangers at Eagle pass.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER ILLINOIS.

Buffalo, Iburseay, Oct 25, 1835.
The propoler Hunois, from Buffalo for ports on Luke
Michigan, with six bundred tures of merchandiss, sank
last right in eighteen feet of water hear the mouth of

FROM CINCINNATI. Mesors. T. S. Goodman & Co., who suspended dur-ing the financial crash of last Winter, resumed payment to-day.

tor Union says that an appraiser has been called and at estimate made of the value of the property taken from the men who were recently areasted for robbing

CITY POLITICS.

IID DISTRICT WHIG ASSEMBLY CONVENTION. The delegates to the Whig Assembly district coa vertion from the Third and Sixth wards reassembled last evening at Parlen's hote -Mr. Owen W. Breamin p coking, and Mr. Charles B. Foste of the Sixth ward arting as Secretary. A letter was read from Col. Robert B. Col man, declining the Weig Assembly confiration. On motion Dr. Pierce E Van Wyck of

em vention then accouraed, subject to the call of the The Whig candidate for councilman of the XXIVth district, Ninth ward, is Robert Peterson.

the Sixth ward was unanimously nominated to supply

the vacancy occasioned by this withdrawal. The

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION. The delegates to the Republican judiciary convention of the He judicial district met at the City hal. Brookly p. on Wednesday forenoon, and after an info mel ballot uranimously nominated the Hou James Emett as their candidate for justice of the Supreme court. He received the numination of the Whige at the convention held at Sing Sing on the 18th inst.

STATE POLITICS.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Espublican electors of the county of Richmond held at the Tomphine lyceum, pursuant to public potice, on Sarneday evening 20th inst. Capt. Gilles;

The report of the delegates to the State convention was made by Minthorre Temptine Esq., and the nominations there made were ratified and confirmed.

On motion, a committee of three from each town was appointed to meet at Hichmond county hall on Tuesday evening 2nd October, and nominate a county licket, and were also empowered to appoint delegates to sensorial and judicial orayenfors. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the State ticket. JOHN E. GILLESPIE, Chairman. GEO. W. BUSHNELL, Secretary.

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

The Republican Nominating Convention met at DOWNER LOLE TO COUNTY Officers: County index. Harry B. Met-c. LF, county clerk, SRAEL OAKLEY; member of Assembly, MINTHORSE TOMPKISS; steriff, TALBOT BUTLER; superintentest of the post, D. L. CLAWSON; justice of sewi-us EUGENE Kissan; conners, John B. Gilles and George L. Quier. All the above meminations were unanimously made and will b

George W. Bushnell was appointed delegate to the indicial convention; and fiarmon B. Crower, Minthorne Tompkins, and John T. Diessy were appointed delegates to the Senatorial con

WHIG CONVENTION, SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. WESTCHESTER COUNTS.—The descrates to the shore convention, met at White P size on Tuesday, pursuant to call. J. C. Ferguson was called to the chair and Charles G. Pixley was appointed secretary. The credentials of the several delegations having been duly accepted, on motion of James E. Beers, E. q., of Rye, the convention ceclored it to be inexpedent to hye, the convention recent it to be nexagened to make a namina ion at the present ime, inasmuch as there would be no prospect of success for any one they could neminate, while the democratic nominate was represented to be sound on the great principles for which they contended, and by supporting him they could entertain a tope of defeating the Hindoo candidate. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

BROOME COUNTY—County judge, Horace S. Griswolt; a sembly, Walter L. Peck; county elsek, William C. Ddare; superint neem of the poor. Loranzo B. Olms'esd; justice of sessions, William M. Waterman; coroners, Lorenzo Parsons, John Congdon.

Selliyan county—For county judge, Wescott Wilkim; sheriff, William H. Curtis; member of assimbly, Robert Y Grant, justice of sessions, George H. Smill-y; superintendent of poor, Alfred Norris; coroners, Abram W. Newkirk, James L. Jordan, John Meersch.

CHENANGO COUNTY-Sheriff, Ralph Johnson; judge. De witt H Clark; special judge, H. Phelps: justice, Biram Briggs; superintendents, E. P. Smith, N.

MONTCOMERY COUNTY—Sheriff, Edward Bue'; judge, Samuel Beloing, Jr.; cterk, Francis Hoag; justice of sessons Jacob Wendah. Serator XXXII district, Cattarangus and Chau-tanque counties, Rederick White of Cattarangus

tanque connies, Receive White of Carlananges Consty.

Monrof County—Assembly, Ist, Benjamin Smith.

Collmeia County—Assembly, ist, James Ma ford.

Madison County—County judge, Sidney F. Holmes; steriff, Misten H. Barnell; county clerk, William E. Lat sing; superintendents, J. F. G. Bailey, D. Walrah, it justifesses ions, Jason Owen; coroners, Julius Treat, J. mes Whitford.

Oneida County—Ist district, J. B. Elwood.

Cattaractors county—Ist district, L. D. Cobb; Ild cistrict, A. L. Craffee.

Lewis County—Baydia A. Alger.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Lewis County—David A. Alger.

Moore Conger is the Hinnoo candidate in the XXIVt senatorial district.

Ro crick Whire is the Republican candidate in the XXXIId senate district.

William H. Robertson is the nominee of the same party in the VIIth district, and George H. Richards in the XIVth.

the XIVIS.

Addison M. Smith is the K. N. candidate in the XVIIIth district.

Daniel Jackson is the Soft nominee in in the XXVth SOFT ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—Ist district, Thomas A. Os-orie: He dis rut, H. Brown. Tompsins county—Ist district, William R. Fitch. ONEIDA COUNTY - IV th district, Caleb Goodrich.

THE BROOKS-WHIG CONVENTION. From The Courier and Enquirer.

Well, the thing is demonstrated. We have had a prefert in curia; and the Whig party of New-York is proved to be stark dead. Its lifeless remains have been exposed to public view in Constitution half, and there can be no further mistake about it. Its own warmest friends even those who have most fondly carg to the thought of its continued vita ity along that it is at least dead for a season, and have formally dismissed all its old followers to go each man his own

No. we are wrong; there is one way these fo lowers are not to go-the way of Fusion. The language is, we recommend our fellow-Waigs throughout the State to vote as they deem most in accordance with these principles which they hold, and for the inter ests of the Sia e-principles the very reverse of thise held by the Fusi nists." Now we have here a point of difference with our Constitution hall brethren, and they must permit us a plain word or two. We ref-ain from all ungracious allusion is regard to the mortifying circum states of their recent effort; and so far as recircum statees of their recent effort; and so tar as re-lates to their laying the Whig body in proper state and protonoing over it is merited enlogy, they have our grateful appreciation. For anything done in a genuine spirit of attachment to the lood old Whig party, we have, and trust we ever shall have, a sympathy, or at least an abundant charity. It is only a special work of supe crogation which as it appears to us, does not come from this spirit, that we have now to call in

ques ion.
Our follow-Whigs throughout the State ' in being informed that they have to party organization now, are told that they may give their support to any of the other organizations, the Fu-ionists excepted. The wher organizations, the Fu-ionists excepted. To reason assigned for this exception is that the principles which White hold are "the very reverse of those hele "by the Fusionists." This is a good reason, if trueog ogod, that it is most certainty worth proving. And yet the authors of the address and resolutions neither proved it, nor attempted to prove it. The only resolution which had a bearing upon the subject was the following.

following:

**Resided, That to establish a Northern party on geographics

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**Resided, That to establish a Northern party on g boundaries, where roters, be fore they were must study the man rather than the Constitution, is to make necessary and to justify the witchit hereat of a Section a party; also to exclude all of us from the Sorth, and that all such parties are not out to visation of the solemon warnings of Washington's farmeral address, but reselve lonary in spirit and in result. If not in intent, and utselv subresize of all unity of action among the people of our thirt once it dependent States. No known event now existing it is justified the sacrifice of the peace and burnings of treenty from the it so of Americans to the imaginary benefit of three mallons five that it is of Americans to the imaginary benefit of three mallons for the total argument; it is not a statement; it is

and we say it with all proper respect for its authors, it is utter balderdash. Who proposes to "establish a Northern party on geographical boundaries Where is there such a party now existing, or thought of! Where is there the sightest evidence that the Republican party contemplate any such object? Is in to be found in the fact that the Republicans of New York maintain certain principles which are maintained by no party at the South? Is not the same the vese with the Whig party of New-York? Is there a new things and in provements in this in a within a lew couthern State, or a known political party is any years are simped incorporately.

confern State, which will maintain accept, or even

southern Stale, which will maintain accept, or even tolerate at home the resolution of this very convention ask ut "the violation of the compact of 1820?" Not one, not one. Will this convention, herefore, admit it at it is a see loral body? Of equipse not. The truth is trat a party is to be integed by its principles, and principles are to be judged by the intrinsic character, as one to by the circumstance that one State or one section are practisem, and another Stale or another section are practisem, and another Stale or another section by the circumstance that one State or one section by the circumstance that one State or one section by the circumstance that one State or one section by the praciples of the Fusion is "the very "reverse" of Whig, it was their business to specify wherein, and not insult thinking Whig men with such a piece of Tammany-ball trailer.

As for "the rease and harmony of twenty-live minions of Americans," we out to ly are as atrong for it as any of these Constitution all White ever have that or ever can be. The practical question is, how can place and harmony be best secured? The convertion is almost universal at the Xirth that the institution of Slavery bas, of live years, been innovating and aggressive. Thet conviction grew stronger year after year; and it became about by fixed by the high-harmoed repeal of the Mass art Compromise and the subsequent Massouri forays into Kanasa. The Republican party is the offsering of this co viction. It is, as we unders and it a defensive and not an agreesive party—a party organize up to mass, but to resist er croschments—not to destroy, but to preserve the landmarks of the fathers of the republic. This is the professed sim. In our out ion it is a worthy sim, and the very aim, shave all others most likely necessive the factors of the republic. This is the professed sim. In our out ion it is a worthy sim, and the very aim, shave all others most likely necessaries to see them is concerned, we can make our offers and our votes tell under decically for th by cooperating with this party than with any other political crus ization in the State. We caused and will not support the Hard certion of the Democracy, because they unqualifiedly exaction the repeal of the Missium Compromise, which we unqualifiedly condemn. We extruct and will not support be Soft pertion of the Democracy, because they palter in a couble sense upon this measure, and because their success will be made an approval and an encouragement of an Administration which we regard as one of the most mischievous and reprehensible the country has ever seen. We cannot and will not support the Know-No higgs, because favorable as we are to an amendment of the naturalization system, we in port the Know-No hings, because favorable as we are to an amendment of the naturalization system, we in a thousand times greater degree abhor secret political or, anizations and divil proscription on account of religion. The orly remaining party in the field is he Republican party. That parts, as it has existed in Massachus its in union with the Know-Nothings, has, we admit, been guilty of excesses. The doings of the last Massachuse is legislature dishonored the State, and we have a fellow feeling for the White of that last Massachuse is legislature dishonered the State, and we have a fellow feeling for the Whige of that State who refuse to keep company with the guilty authors in the present State converse; but we have no apprehension that a New York Republican legislature will commit such acts. It did nothing of the kind last Winter; it will do nothing of the kind this. Its last Winfer; it will do nothing of the kind this. Its legislation will defer in no material respect from the certal tenor of New York legislation. The success of the party is to be valued chiefly for its moral effect as a protest against the wrongs of the South, and as a chick upon the violence which, if we may judge by the past, will be displayed by southern men in Congress when the questions touching Kaness shall be brought up for settlement. New York cannot cast a vote for freeness to the present Administration without seening to share its wortched, spiritless disposition, and without thereby furnishing southern Congressmen opportunity for the display of any amount of intimination and bravado. New York is a power in the Union. She has an option upon the violation of the dailon and bravado. New-York is a power in the Union. She has an opioion upon the violation of the Missouri Compromise and the Karsas outrages. There is a kit emphatically, and through the Republican party—for the can do it through no other. In the party-for the can do it through and present condi-present furcture of political affairs, and present condi-tion of State affairs, this is her paramount duty. From The St Lawrence Republican, Oct. 23.

The Hon. James H. Tirus, the Democratic her of the assembly of this State, to whom Sitas Wright wrote a letter in 1847 in favor of the Wilmot provine, says in a letter that he wishes all his friends to know that he is in favor of the Republican movement, and shall vote the Republican ticket.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

From Our Special Reporters. Bostos, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

This has been a day of gloom for all concerned in the great exhibition, for the rain that commenced in the night continued all day, and still continues, though only moderate, at 10 o'clock evening. If it should continue through to-morrow it will nearly spoil the whole show. Happity the ground will not get very muddy, or remain long wet after the rain ceases, for it is all made of gravel brought here from a distance, until where it was all water is now dry land, and upon the acjoining squares there are many large, valuabl

The mayor of Boston has recommended to the coun cil to keep the square now inclosed for purposes similar to the one it is now used for. It is a sensible recommendation, and would enhance the value of adjoining

property.

The rain to-day was a great disappointment to ex hibitors, as well as those who wished to visit the exhi-bition, and some of them might have desponded, but for the admirable management and pleasing manner of Col. Wilder, who is as well fitted for his station as though naure made him on purpose. I can see but one error in all the arrangements here,

that is the exclusion of carriages from the grounds. oph ion is that no similar exhibition should ever My oph ion is that no similar exhibition should ever be held upon ground that will not admit of such a pro-vision. In this it seems particularly recessary, and I can see to possible objection, as there is ample room, and I sm very certain that no one visitor is a thou-sard will make the round of the stalls on foot, for it is a walk of about a mile and a half, and if wet utterly improved in the

impracticable.

Nothing is more certain than this, that these annual exhibitions of stock tend more to improve the quality than any other plan ever devised. It is just as certain as that the exhibition of a military company tends to improve their personal appearance. With the exception of admitting carriages to the ground, all the arrangements of this show are the most perfect of any of those of similar character in any of the Sta'cs. And all the gratherne, convected with this exhibition are of those of smilar character is any of the Sales. As at the gentlemen coulected with this exhibition are escitled to an honorable mention, not only here, but among all the journa's in the Union. Among the tames entitled to the first rank is that of George M. At see of Springfield, the originator of the first national horse show at Springfield, and the masterpational horse show at Springheid, and the master-spirit hat made it so successful, and who has done as much as mertal can do for this one.

After quirting the cattle show this afternoon I went to see that of the inventors in Gove block, near the

Revere bouse, the grand headquarters of strangers new in Beston, though by no means of all of them, beuse every principal bouse is chock full.
In the uschanical department of this exhibition I

In the inschanical department of this exhibition I find a great many very interesting and valuable things. As one the number are two or three very cheap and effective corn-grinding mills in operation.

The rope-making machine also attracted much attention. It is the same kind that is exhibited in the Crystal Palace, spinning the yarn and laying the rope all in a very small space.

The alarm bell and light attached to a door is an ingenious contrivance to nevent burylaries. The open

The alarm bell and light attached to a door is an in-genious contrivance to prevent burglaries. The open-ing the door rings a bell and lights a lamp in any part of the house. It is an excellent contrivance to call physicians or travelers.

Harris's hard stamp for printing labels—one a: \$3.50 and the at \$12 made by G. W. Leonard, Roston, is it e best thing of the kind I ever saw. It is worthy of all rother.

Robinson's patent gridiron is the ne plus ultra of

Robinson's patient grooten is the he pink at a come meat-cooking articles. It cannot be seen without being acmired by every lover of a good beclateak.

Tucker's patent spring bedstead-bottom, which can be applied to any becatead at an expense of three to rive dollars, is as perfect as it is cheap. Every steambout should be compelled, by universal condemns ion of clostyle slats, to adopt this excellent improvement. It is worth its cost wherever applied in saving of an ansee-bed, and so simple it can't get out of order. May the Yankee who invented it sleep cany for the remain-der of his life, and be blessed by millions who may en-joy his invention!

After all the attractions of machines and fancy articles, and large rooms full of carlosities, the most attractive of all is Richardson's plan of transporting unit matter through exhausted tubes, buried in the earth. The transmission is invantaneous, after the air is exhausted, which appears in this model to be do every saidy, and the inventor says, can be upon a large rath. a large scale.

The stock is now partly taken, and I am assured

The stock is now partly taken, and I am assured

The stock is now partly takes, and I am assured will soon all be, to build a wooden tabe, two feet disable er, from here to Worestor, and, after proving its value, to continue the line to New York. It can traverse curves as short as any railroad, and cross all's as well as on a level: so says the investor. Everybody but telegraph men, and Uncle Sam's old, slow-work mail, will rejoice to see it in successful operation.

The crowds that visit this exhibition of inventors along how much the public are interested in all sorts.

show how much the public are interested in all sorts mechanical improvements.

Eugr es, Newse, Mason & Co. hars a free exhibigricultural implements and machinery in

Boarde, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855, The prospects to-day are very much brighter then vesterday. The rain ceased in the latter part of the night, and from an observation taken about 4 o'cleck

night, and from an observation taken about 4 c'cleck from a very ejevated position, somewhere near the tree of the Revere house, I checovered that the wind was in the north west, and the clonds rapidly drifting out to sea. At 8 c'cleck the whole town was in a state of rejoicity, as it had been previously determined that the should be a general holiday.

All the teachers of Boston are to prosounce that make word of joy at room "School is out—dismissed" for the day. Merchants are to quit selling goods, are barks stop taking money, and evan U ule Sam will shift his custom-house, ad all hands are going to the great entile show, if they can cat there, but nakes the most of them go on foot. I do not see how they are to get there since the expactly of the whole train of enurshuses and public hacks will not exceed fifteen thousand persons back and forth in the day.

are to get there, since the expansion to the excellent flues and public backs will not exceed fifteen thousand persons back and forth in the day.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the grandest sight of this whose exhibition came off upon the trotting course. It was the grand stray of Boston earthous, six shreast, all dessed in snow white freeks that contrasted with the cark cloud of black coats that fined the course at this time, and made one of the finest imaginable pictures as they nested to music around the course of the course as they nested to music around the course of the finest imaginable pictures as they nested to music around the course of the finest imaginable pictures as they nested to music around the course of the finest imaginable them true New-England tren. If there are no other features in the show, for people to look at, this one would be ample compensation for the exceuse. But there are others constantly occurring in the exhibition of the hundreds of fine homes entered for show as well as the society's prizes.

as the secrety's prizes.

I am pleased to learn this morning that the executive or ministe have resolved to but out all horses in the competition of trotters that have ever trotted for a bet of any kind. They have determined—most wisely, too—to strike a blow at the very root of that disposition that would turn such an exhibition as this into a new inverse cambular counce.

The show of people upon the ground at noon is a most be cond better of the most sangulae believes in what would be produced by a pleasant day. Though it does not rain, it is southing but pleasant. I is only half clear, and a northwest wind is blowing half a gale; notwithstanding the people come in one great black stream across the Neck and through the gates as fast as the wre ched arrangement of straining the crowd through two narrow gates will admit. I have at no other show ever seen so fine a display of people

at no other show ever seen so fine a display of people as are in sight at this moment.

The seats are capable of helding six thousand people, and are now apparently packed full, and certainly ret a quarter of the people present occupy the seats. What the number will be before night, can only be appreximated by our Yankee privilege of gnessing. I gness upon except thousand to-day. I will tell you by ano by how near I come to it.

I have tried my best to get a few notes, to-day, of some of the best horses and bullocks—but what an uncertaking. With a crowd so dense that it shuts out daylight around every animal as soon as out of the stail. I must give up the task and readers must trust to the premium list for such notice as that will give of the animals selected for prizes. I assure them, however, in advance, that there are many others within a single shade as good as the wingers.

ever, in advance, that there are many others within a single shade as good as the winners.

I de feel a little proud to think that the State of New-York furnishes the best borned cattle in the exhibition. Dutchess and Westchester counties are shead. In Morgan horses Vermont is well represented, because that is the home of the Morgans.

The finest two-year old celt, I guess, is owned by Shelden Leavitt, son of David Leavitt, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the owner of "the great barrington, Massachusetts, the owner of "the great barrington graphically described by Mr. Greeley in Tax.

THEORE.
At 2 o'clock I have just learned from the president

At 20 clock I have just learned from the president that the tickets, ten thousand in number, have been said five times over, and the prespect is that the visi-tors this afternoon will equal the forenoon. This day after, in that case, will insure the pecuniary success of the artibules. of the exhibition.

The great mass of visitors, of course are men;

The great mass of visitors, of course are men; though at this time there is a very fair show of gay colors flut ering in the breeze, watching for a trial of speed that is anneunced to come off between Trustees and Logan, horses of great ceichtly, at this hour, very much to the delight of the crawd, who, notwithstaticing that New-England felks are all unused to horse-racing, seem to take just as deep an interest in the sport as though it was ever so familiar.

Great preparations are making to cay for the grand barquet to-morrow, at which a host of the notables

barquet to morrow, at which a host of the notables of the land are expected to be present and address short talks to three thousand ladies and gentlemen who will occupy the pavillion.

The exhibition will continue through all Saturday, as part of the business of Friday will have to go over

(By Telegraph.)

to test day.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Bostos, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

To day the attendance at the fair has been very numerous. This afternoon immense crowds throngs the grounds, and at one time at least ten thousand people were waiting a chance to get in. Some irea may be formed of the popularity of the Exhibition by the fact that the receipts of the day amount to twentythousand dollars.

At 4 o'clock the great trot came off between Kate Miller and Generace. The latter won the race, runnine a mile in 2:30. Genessee is owned by Mr. Livingston of New-York city.

Great expectations are entertained of to morrow. and the city is full of rotables to speak at the banquet. PREMIUMS AT THE NATIONAL PAIR.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribane Boston, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

I am enabled to send you in advance of publice tion, all the more important premiums of the great National fair. They are as follows:

National feir. They are as follows:

Best Ayrithe Bull and 4 Cows-Hungerford, Brodie & C., Jederson county, N. Y.

Best Here find Bull and 4 Cows-Wim, H. Sotham, N. Y.

Best Syew and Purh in Sull Morris J. Becar, N. T.

Second best Syear oid Durham Bull-C. Sandford, Mass. Diplom
Best Syear oid Durham Bull-C. Sandford, Mass. Diplom
Best Syear oid Durham Bull-W. B. De Wolff.

Second Best Syear oid Durham Bull-W. B. De Wolff.

Second Best Syear oid Durham Bull-W. B. De Wolff.

Part I year oid Durham Bull-S. L. Tobin

second-best Lyear oid Durham Bull-S. L. Leland N. Y.

Third best I y ar oid Durham Bull-S. L. Second. N. Y., Diplom
Best Durham Cows and Heifers 1, 2 and 3 years oid—Mer
Ert J. Bacco.

Best Syear oid Ayrithra Bull-Hungerford, Brodie & Co.,

New York

Second best Ayrithra Bull-Hungerford, Brodie & Co.,

Second best Ayrithra Bull-W. G. Sarnatt, N. H. A rahire Bull-W G. Sarnett, N H.....

Best Ayrshire Cows and Eleifors—Hungerford, Bridio & Co. New York.
Second heat Ayrshire Cow—B. Batterile, Conn.
Trind best Ayrshire Cow—J. Br. ohe, N. Y.
Frome best Systax Ayrshire Cow—B. Batterile, Conn.
East Hereford Bull—Daniel Goodsli, Vt.
Second heat Hereford Rull—W. H. Satham, N. Y.
Eest J year old Hereford Cow—State farm, Mass.
Second heat Hereford Cow—W. H. Fatham, N. Y.
Third best Cow. J year old—C. B. Clarke, Mass.
Diplot East 2 year old Hereford Cow—W. H. Pottam, N. W.
Section best 2 year old Hereford Cow—W. H. Pottam, New York.

Section best 2 year old Hereford Cow—W. H. Potham,
New York.

Best I year eld Hereford Cow—W. H. Potham, New York

Best I year eld Hereford Cow—W. H. Potham, New York

Eest 3 year eld Hereford Cow—W. H. Prench, Massachusests. 190

Eest 3 year eld Jersey Cow—S. R. Hennis, w. Conn.

Thire best 3 year old Jersey Cow—B. H. Stonis, w. Conn.

Best 2 year old Jersey Cow—B. R. Spanishing Mass.

Second best 2 year eld Jersey Cow—B. P. Wester, Mass. Diploma.

Best 1 year eld—Grang Cow—B. P. Wester, Mass. Diploma.

Best 1 year eld—G. H. French, Massachusetts.

543

Second best 1 year eld—G. H. French, Massachusetts.

Thire best set 1 year eld—G. H. Bacon, N. Y.

Diploma.

Best fat Bulleck—Sch Bosh Mass.

575

Second best fat Bulleck—Jumes Eddy, Mass.

58-8 lat Cow—E. Monson, N. Y.

Second best fat Cow—E. Monson, N. Y.

Best thorough bird Scalifon, 4 years eld—M. De Motte, N. Y.

Third best do—W. B. De Welf, R. L.

Diploma.

the rough was all as 1. S. Thorndyke, man.

and best de. -F D Jacksen, L I.

d best de. -F D Jacksen, L I.

d best de. -B H. Edgesty N. H.

best de. -B H. Jacksen, Mass.

Dipple
t Sile-let Merico Suck under 2 years; best do Evrer,
best Freen Nestun Beck: 30 and 50 best day best de.

Ewes.—Campbell & Chamberiain, New York and Ver-

most.

Best Spanish Merino Buck - Geo. Campbell. Vermon.

Sec to best Spatish Merino and best ander two years—

W. B. Sanford, Verwood.

Sec best under two years—George Campbell, Vermont.

Best Spanish Zwoo-W. R. Sanford, Vermont.

cavalcade of truckmen, between six and seven hundred, making a magnificent appearance. Then came an exhibition of the various classes of horses, among them the blood horses Logan, Fashion and Matchless, and also an exhibition of splendid blood stock.

In the attenuous there was a trot, in which sight horses took part, for purses of two hundred and one bradiest collars. Genesee, a New York horse, was the first prize, and Kate Miller the second. Geneses, won he first two and fourth hears—time: 2:38; 2:391; and 2:421. When the last leat came off, Win. Woodstiff of New-York, or yer of Young America, hocks of New-York, criver of Young America, broke sin, and the borse dashed against the rail and into the crowd, throwing his criver and amaching the cig. He can some distance, but was finally captured without serious herm to any one. The attenuance to morrow promises to be very large.